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SIXTEEN PAGES

The President's Thanksgiving proclamation is not what would be called an inspiring utterance.

The President displayed his sagacity in waiting until Congress had adjourned itself beyond recall before he issued his Thanksgiving proclamation.

The most striking characteristic of the present national administration is that the increase of expenses keeps pace with the decrease of revenues.

The hanging up in the Senate of the nomination of Mr. Hornblower, as Justice of the Supreme Court, seems to be a victory for David Bennett Hill.

In spite of the declaration of the silverites that silver has been demonetized, Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the mints go to making more silver dollars.

The stringency in the distribution of patronage was relaxed by the President as soon as the Sherman repeal bill was passed. Of course, Mr. Voorhees was remembered.

In the past business has always been better after Senator Voorhees has predicted desolation. Now that he is predicting business activity, may not greater stagnation follow?

If it be true, as stated, that the city controller and different boards have abolished offices and reduced salaries to the extent of $7,000 a year they have made an excellent beginning.

That the world owes a man a living is a pernicious heresy to proclaim, and it is equally pernicious when announced from a pulpit as when given by a thief as an excuse for pocket-picking.

The irruption of cranks since the crime of Prendergast can be checked by the prompt hanging of that person. The murderous crank was an unknown quantity after the hanging of Guiteau.

The country will feel relieved when the alliterative Joshua Jump, of Terre Haute, ceases to be served up for breakfast, dinner and supper. Jump should be appointed to office and eliminated from public view.

The proposition to take a recess did not meet with favor in Congress. By adjourning instead, the members get $160,000 mileage which they would not have got had a recess been taken. Your Congressman never overlooks the perquisites.

J. Castell Hopkins tells us in the Forum that the part of Canada which has political control does not desire full reciprocal trade relations with the United States, and, in fact, does not like us. Mr. Hopkins undoubtedly tells the truth.

The balance of trade in our favor during the three months ending with September was $46,650,344—due to an unusual export of wheat and corn and a small import of foreign manufactured merchandise. This is the reason that gold comes to us from Europe.

Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, got the start of the President in his Thanksgiving proclamation, and having fixed a different day from that fixed by the national executive, the people of Oregon will have to choose between the two, or, if they prefer, can observe both.

On Saturday the New York banks held over $52,000,000 in excess of the 25 per cent. reserve, which has been exceeded but once or twice in the history of New York banking. But an abundance of uncalled-for money in banks is an indication of business stagnation rather than activity.

The bullion purchased under the so-called Sherman act was purchased at the market price and paid for in coin notes. The difference between the market price of an ounce of silver bullion and the standard silver dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver makes what is called seigniorage. To illustrate: An ounce of pure silver will make $1.29 of standard money, but at the present time an ounce of silver can be purchased for 69 cents, while the difference, 60 cents, is termed seigniorage. Since the government began the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act, in 1890, the price has ranged from about $1.09 per ounce, directly after the passage of the act, to 62 cents, after the mints of India were closed, a few months ago. Consequently, there has been a seigniorage during the whole period, which, when coined into standard dollars, will, it is said, add $53,000,000 to the treasury's cash and will expand the currency to that extent. At the same time it will reduce the amount of silver in the treasury for the redemption of the coin notes from the gold dollar's worth of silver bullion when purchased to the amount which will make a standard silver dollar. The coinage of this so-called seigniorage is a sop to the element which is appeased if the volume of the currency is being increased, regardless of its intrinsic value or caring nothing if it has no value, so long as it is called money.

BRILLIANT BUT FORGOTTEN DIPLOMACY.

In the current number of the Forum General Badeau, in an article on Hamilton Fish, recalls what was really one of the most important achievements in international diplomacy in the history of the Republic—the negotiations which ended in the joint international commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the Geneva tribunal, which followed, to arbitrate the claims.

When General Grant became President, in 1869, the relations between the United States and Great Britain were about as critical as they well could be. The Senate had just rejected a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which made Great Britain very sore. Senator Sumner had just delivered his celebrated speech on the "indirect claims," which further exasperated the Britons. It was the purpose of President Grant and Secretary Fish to settle the Alabama questions by arbitration. Consequently, their first efforts were to impress the British Ministry that they desired to enter upon an amicable discussion of the merits of the claims of the United States. Minister Motley, instead of pursuing the instructions of President Grant, deliberately presented the very opposite views of Senator Sumner and himself. This compelled Secretary Fish to assume personal control of the negotiations. There has never been a subject of international contention which called for higher diplomatic skill. The claims of the United States for reparation for the Alabama injuries were to be maintained and a proud and usually overbearing government was to be induced to offer not only reparation but apology; and this was to be accomplished after the warlike attacks of Sumner and the exasperating official utterances of Motley. It took Governor Fish a year to appease the British susceptibilities and to induce Mr. Gladstone to propose a joint international commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims. President Grant did not leave his Secretary to do this great work of placating alone, but sent an agent to England for the sole purpose of informing the British Ministry of his ardent personal desire for an amicable settlement, and to do anything in his power to foster a feeling which should make it possible. Thus, when war between the two nations hung in the balance, the greatest soldier of the age became the most earnest champion of peaceful arbitration. Still, Motley interfered, or attempted to do so, but was removed, which made Sumner the unreasoning foe of the President and Secretary, and an obstacle to negotiation. The joint commission was the first triumph of the administration, even if the proposition did come from the British government. Composed of men of eminent ability, Secretary Fish was its most potential member and the controlling mind. It was largely due to his influence, backed by President Grant, that the Geneva tribunal to arbitrate the Alabama claims was agreed to.

This important work was going on at a period when a senatorial cabal, led by Sumner and Schurz, was assailing the Grant administration with all the vehemence that ability, wrath and venom could inspire. A number of leading newspapers had an attack of reform which led them to sustain the Senators with all their power. Editors attacked the administration, and the Washington correspondents served gossip and falsehood and seasoned it with malice. For a time these influences made a large portion of the American people believe that the Grant administration was not only corrupt, but was sacrificing the national honor. But the President and his Secretary were not moved. War with England would have been more popular, but the soldier President and the statesman Secretary stood out for arbitration. At the very outset arbitration came near failing because of the "indirect claims." But the tribunal, probably at the suggestion of Secretary Fish, announced that the "indirect claims" were not before it for arbitration, so the case was heard and the decision made which involved an admission of wrongdoing, secured an award of $15,500,000—sufficient to pay all claims—the prevention of a terrible war and the adoption of the most important principle of arbitration into all international disputes. Thus the greatest soldier of the age taught the nations how to have perpetual peace, and the greatest of foreign Secretaries this country ever had, with consummate skill and wisdom, successfully carried out General Grant's theory that arbitration is better than war.

LIBRARIES FOR THE YOUNG.

Of literature bearing on the education of youth and the methods employed there is no end, but some of the most thoughtful and suggestive papers in this line have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly within the past two or three years. In the current issue of that magazine is an article by Horace E. Scudder on school libraries. Much of what he says in favor of such collections of books is, in substance, the same that has been urged by the Journal from time to time when the matter of rehabilitating the Indiana township libraries has been under discussion. He makes the additional point, however, that a greater need of such libraries now exists than ever before, because, notwithstanding all the multiplicity of books, there is a decay in the habit of profitable reading out of school. Perhaps it is because of this very multiplicity, and the fact that light and trashy literature is easily accessible, that this neglect of the better class of books has come about. At all events, he argues with force that the child who does not get the best reading at home misses great literature altogether, unless he has the benefit of the best books in his school work. He favors the establishment of a library in each school, or at least in each district, rather than the township plan, because of the difficulty of distribution under the latter method; but so far as books for general reading are concerned this is a mere matter of detail. In regard to books of reference there is no question but that every school should have them. Every school building in Indiana should have, as a part of its supplies, an unabridged dictionary, a set of encyclopedias and as many of the English classics, prose and verse, as the pupils can profit by in their work. The need of these is shown in a direct way by he great number of questions which come to newspaper offices from children in schools where there are no such facilities for gaining information. Because of the lack of encyclopedias and the inability to gain access to books which, if not in every household, should be in every school, pupils are driven to seek information from distant sources. Teachers in country districts find that one of the greatest drawbacks to their work is the absence of reference libraries and the scarcity of the best literature in the homes of the pupils. Without such aids the children's loss is immeasurable. The public library in this city is so great an educational aid that to cut young people off from its advantages would be a misfortune only second to that of closing the schools to them. The need of re-establishing and strengthening the Indiana township libraries calls for no argument in its support to persons who have once experienced the benefits of access to the best books.

THE USE OF SPECTACLES.

Mr. Ernest Hart, the English scientist and sanitary reformer, has a paper in one of the current magazines in which he asserts that the increasing use of spectacles among children is not an indication that eyes are more defective than formerly, or that they are injured by overmuch study, but that it is an index of the progress of a new and practical application of physical science to the relief of optical troubles that have long existed. Marvelous as the structure of the eye is, physiologists, he says, have found it far from perfect when examined in detail in the individual. "It is the exception," he declares, "to find individuals whose eyes each possess perfectly accurate curvature, vertical and horizontal, of the transparent cornea, and truly accordant and correct powers of refraction." This being the case, the application of advanced scientific discoveries to remedying the impairment of vision is a triumph of the modern oculist. He quotes a distinguished British ophthalmologist as saying that we may ultimately reach a position in which "a man who goes about with his eyes naked will be so rare that the sight of him will almost raise a blush." Mr. Hart does not in so many words accept this as a possibility, but he does admit that the coming years are likely to see an increase both in the number and proportion of spectacled schoolboys and a decrease of "naked-eyed" adults. This, he thinks, will prove that eyes have been properly tested and that individuals are gaining the benefits of applied science and suffering fewer ills than their ancestors who had no such advantages. The article is written, of course, from the standpoint of a scientific enthusiast, but it is of practical value none the less, and will afford encouragement to those who prefer to believe that the present generation is not physically inferior to those who have gone before, and that the adoption of improved scientific inventions is not a sign of degeneracy.

WHY NOT A NORTHERN PARK?

The suggestion broached in the city columns of the Journal a few days ago relative to converting the lands along Fall creek, north of the city, into a park should receive serious consideration. The city is none too well supplied with parks, and as time passes the want will be more distinctly felt. Land for the purpose can never be obtained more cheaply than at present. The city is growing to the north more rapidly than in any other direction, and it will not be many years till it extends well to the north of the creek. The lands close to the creek cannot well be utilized for building purposes, but are admirably adapted for park purposes.

The purchase and improvement of a park would, of course, involve a considerable outlay of money, and the objection at once arises that the city has not the funds in hand and is estopped from increasing its debt, which is already at the maximum limit allowed by law. This objection has already been met in the Journal. Of the city's bonded indebtedness $500,000 is only nominal. Its guaranty of the Belt railroad bonds is really no more a debt than an individual's indorsement of a government bond would be. So far as any pecuniary liability is concerned it is purely technical, and ought not to be counted in the city's indebtedness at all. With the city debt reduced by this amount, as could doubtless be arranged, there would be no difficulty in the way of purchasing and improving a park. If the work could be begun this winter it would be of great benefit in furnishing employment to many persons who are in sore need of it. Provision has already been made for a handsome southern park. Why should we not have a northern park also? The matter is worthy of careful consideration by the Commercial Club and City Council.

The scene which occurred yesterday in the Council Chamber at Chicago is justly characterized in the dispatches as a "disgraceful riot." The superficial decorum which was observed at the dead Mayor's funeral was cast aside almost as soon as he was buried, and a regular hand-to-hand fight occurred among the aldermen in regard to choosing his successor. The fight was over the spoils of office, and it is doubtful if any more disgraceful scene ever occurred in a municipal council chamber. Such exhibitions are calculated to weaken one's faith in popular government.

It is probable that the quickest murder trial on record was that of Bud Stone, murderer of the Wratten family. The trial took place at Washington, Ind., yesterday, a jury being impaneled, and the defendant arraigned, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, all in less than half a day. The jury were out only fifteen minutes. The entire proceeding was in strict accordance with legal forms and is a good illustration of prompt judicial methods. That kind of justice is infinitely better than lynch law.

The Salt Lake Tribune, in discussing the question of statehood and the territorial Legislature, says: "A very high officer of the Mormon Church told a gentleman a few months ago that statehood was practically secured for Utah; that a syndicate had raised a large amount of money, and that statehood was assured." If it is proposed to railroad Utah into the Union by such methods as are here hinted at, Congress should double lock and oar the door in her face.

The contributor to the Century Magazine who consorts with tramps for literary purposes classifies Indiana as a State fairly friendly to the fraternity, but with some hostile features. The main one of these is the "timber lesson"—clubbing at the hands of the inhabitants of certain towns. "I experienced this muscular instruction," he says, "at one unfortunate time in my life, and I must say that it is one of the best remedies for the vagabondage that exists. But it is very crude and often cruel. In company with two other tramps, I was made to run a gauntlet extending from one end of the town of Oxford, Ind., to the other. The boys and men who were 'timbering' us threw rocks and clubbed us most diligently. I came out of the scrape with a rather sore back, and should probably have suffered more had I not been able to run with rather more than the usual speed. One of my fellow-sufferers, I heard, was in a hospital for some time. My other companion had his eye gouged terribly, and I fancy that he will never visit that town again." Without reference to the inhumanity of this treatment of the gentlemen of the road, the wonder presents itself as to what the citizens of Oxford would have done had they known that they were clubbing a writer for one of the great literary magazines. And if the likelihood of finding literary personages among these gentlemen of leisure were understood in other towns where the custom of "timbering" tramps is said to prevail, would the tendency to "lay on" be modified or increased? And if the latter, would not the people who read the magazines be rather glad than otherwise?

It behooves a man to be a prudent and intelligent citizen in Belgium if he would have influence in public affairs, since the average man twenty-five years of age who has lived in a commune a year may have one vote, but if he is thirty-five years of age and married, or a widower with children, and pays 5 francs in direct taxes, or if twenty-five years of age with 1,000 francs of immovable property, or has 100 francs in rentes, he is entitled to two votes. Furthermore, three votes are granted to men over twenty-five years of age who have superior educational certificates or hold or have held public or private posts of importance.

A Paris cablegram to the New York Sun says that an inventor of that city has perfected a process for the solidification of petroleum. It is said the inventor will not patent the process, preferring to sell it outright, and the Standard Oil Company is already making inquiries with a view of buying it. The product of the solidification is described as apparently a cross between beeswax and tallow, of a yellowish white, odorless and tasteless. It burns like a candle.

There is some doubt in the minds of the uninitiated as to the exact significance of the Longfellow bust in the bronze group on top of the Library Building. One observer was heard to ask if Miss Literature was about to comb the poet's hair. From an artistic standpoint, and for several reasons, the bust seems out of place. One objection is that in its present condition it breaks the fine line of the arm of the figure of "Literature."

The unclaimed property which has been lost in the elevated railroad cars in New York during the past year was sold at auction a few days ago. There were over five thousand umbrellas and canes, three large boxes full of kid gloves and a large number of barrels containing miscellaneous articles. There is no means of ascertaining how many tempers were lost on account of these missing articles.

Actor Coghlan says he "doesn't read the newspapers." Lots of prominent men say the same thing when the papers print things about them they do not like. They don't have to read the papers, but they see what is said, just the same. The clipping bureaus attend to that. They supply the distinguished men, at so much per clip, with everything that is said about them.

The recent brutal but unmolested prize-fight in Boston, under the auspices of the elegant Crib Club, may lead Corbett and Mitchell, who have been declined by the rest of the country, to locate their mill in the center of culture, which now seems to be open to that sort of thing.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Puzzled Her.

"I don't see," said the flippant young sophomore girl, "why they call it biology. Seems to me that cell-ology would come nearer to the mark."

Born of Necessity.

Casual Caller—Why do you use the left hand only in writing on the typewriter? Why don't you use both hands?

Editor—It's a trick I learned out West, where I had to write editorials with one hand and keep the other on the butt of my revolver.

Parlor Persiflage.

"You think you are bright," said the window pane to the mirror, "but you only give out some one else's reflections."

"It is easy enough to see through you," retorted the mirror. "You are envious of me because I have a coat to my back and you haven't."

Fiendish Revenge.

Chollie—Willie Dewdrop insulted me yesterday, but I will be wevenged on him yet.

Dollie—How will you go about it, deah boy?

Chollie—I bwibed his man to punch some pinholes in his shoes. He'll go out on the stweet to-day and catch his death of cold!

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Martin Luther said that a man had to be converted three times—first his head, then his heart and then his pocketbook.

Miss Dora Miller, a school teacher in New Orleans, recently patented a blackboard eraser, for the right of which she has been offered $5,000.

Jerry Simpson now wears a Prince Albert coat and trousers with creases in them. Before he went to Congress he wore no coat at all, and trousers with patches on the seat.

The four daughters of a Kansas woman married Osage chiefs and will receive considerable sums out of the amount paid by the government for Indian lands soon to be distributed.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright have been formally installed as joint pastors of the Church of the Reconciliation (Universalist) in Brooklyn. The congregation is divided in opinion as to which of them is the better preacher.

One of the most extraordinary stories of Frenchiness and suicide is connected with the French madness over the visit of the Russian fleet. While the train conveying the Russians was crossing the Seine a woman on the next bridge waved the French and Russian flags and shouted: "See and die! Vive la Russie!" and then jumped into the river and was drowned. When [illegible] recovered it was found to be attired in a chemise made of Russian flags and a petticoat made of French and Russian flags.

Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London, has there preached his one-thousandth sermon. His congregation, to commemorate the event, has ordered two stained-glass windows for the church. The subjects of the windows are the Sermon on the Mount and St. Paul preaching at Athens.

It is related of Gounod that one day, while sitting by the roadside near his home, a fashionable lady of his acquaintance drove up. "What is it that engrosses your attention?" inquired the lady rather flippantly. "I am patching melodies from the angels' songs," said Gounod solemnly.

American women are yearly growing more independent. The statistics show that over 3,000,000 women are earning independent incomes in this country. There are some 2,500 practicing medicine, 5,000 managing postoffices, 275 preaching the gospel, and in New York city alone 27,000 of them supporting their husbands.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett Grannis on last Thursday made her eighth attempt to register as a voter in New York city. The registration officer, to whom the application was made, said: "The State Constitution does not say that women shall not vote, but only that male citizens may. I am very sorry, but I cannot register you as a voter."

Gail Hamilton is having printed in Salem, Mass., a pamphlet history of the case of Mrs. Maybrick, of England, who is in prison under a life sentence for poisoning her husband. She describes in detail the efforts she and others have made ineffectually to secure the release of the woman, whom she believes to have been unjustly convicted.

It is related of John Wesley that on one occasion he was riding along a highroad when he saw a man kneeling by the wayside breaking stones. "Ah!" cried the great preacher, "I wish I could break the hearts of some who hear me as easily as you are breaking those stones." The man looked up and replied: "Did you ever try to break them on your knees?"

The son of Count Crispi, ex-Prime Minister of Italy, who was confined in the workhouse in Pisa a few months ago, was liberated recently, and started for this country. The young man gave his father much trouble and led a fast life. The ex-Premier endeavored in vain to induce him to reform. Failing in this, he finally had him sent to Pisa. What the young man intends to do in America is not related.

When the late Carter Harrison was in Congress a granger member once took him to task for speaking on a bill affecting agricultural interests, telling him that he should leave its discussion to the representatives of the farmers, upon which Harrison retorted: "I am from a district only three miles long and two miles wide, but in it we raise more grain than do many States combined. It is raised by elevators."

Because he had an awful cough,
He dreamed of graveyards, just as though
He really heard the cold wind sough
The cemeteries passing through.
—Chicago Record.

Now Chappie wails his blighted youth,
And sits alone in silence grim;
He's scarcely visible in sooth,
Behind his own chrysanthemum.
—Washington Star.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the attractions for Scribner's for the coming year will be serials by J. M. Barrie and George Meredith, the latter's novel being called "An Amazing Marriage."

"Madame Sarah Grand's" real name is Mrs. McFall. The author of the "Heavenly Twins" is about thirty years old, with a long, oval, sensitive face, pale, but radiant with intellect.

Mr. Howells has given the title of "My Literary Passions" to his literary autobiography which he has written for the Ladies' Home Journal, and will begin in the next issue of that magazine.

Miss Mary Wilkins has written a new novel—one which is described as a particularly strong piece of work. It is to make its first appearance in January in the pages of Harper's Weekly.

The anonymous giver of the Zarncke library of 13,000 volumes to Cornell University proves to be William H. Sage, one of the trustees of the university and a son of Henry W. Sage, chairman of the board of trustees.

Mrs. Mary Jameson Judah, formerly of Indianapolis, and well known to her friends as the possessor of literary taste and talent, has a bright and well-written story in the November Arena entitled, "Three Gentlewomen and a Lady."

Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," the novel which is the latest London success, is the son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his opportunities for a thorough knowledge of society have presumably been exceptional.

Says the London Literary World: "£25,000 for the copyright of an ex-imperial Chancellor's memoirs is not a bad price, and if the report be true that Prince Bismarck has obtained it from a firm of German publishers we congratulate him on an excellent stroke of business. General Gordon's family got only £6,000 for his famous diary, and we fancy that was almost too much."

Clark Russell, the celebrated writer of sea stories and marine fiction, dictates all of his literary work lying on his sofa in his sitting room. "I have the plot before me," he said, "and as I lay there I close my eyes and realize intensely the whole scene which I describe as though it were illuminated on canvas by a magic lantern. Before any work goes to a printer it is carefully revised and sometimes one-fourth rewritten."

Writing books for the American public is not always highly profitable, even when the books have considerable success. A writer whose novels once attracted much attention owns that his average income for his books was not more than $500 a year. Another man, whose series of foreign sketches won much praise as they ran through a periodical, affirms that his receipts from these articles since they have appeared in book form have been little or nothing. Few living American novelists count upon a sale of more than five thousand copies of any book within a year of its publication.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

"Ouida" has written a book called "Two Offenders." Who is the other one?—Augusta Chronicle.

Debt is the only thing known that enlarges the more it is contracted.—Philadelphia North American.

When the hands of a clock are arrested they stop doing time. It is quite different with a man.—Yonkers Statesman.

It was not on account of the hard times that the Chinese were granted an extension.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Frequenting the Midway made Chicago so giddy that it wants to keep on going round and round in the Ferris wheel.—Philadelphia Times.

Before some men are willing to cast their bread upon the water they want to be sure that it is going to be mentioned in the newspapers.—Ram's Horn.

There is a six months' widower out at Pratt Center who is exciting unfavorable comment by beginning "to take notice" so early.—Kansas City Star.

The bullion value of the silver dollar is now about 53 cents. Tootles says "that 3 cents makes it not half bad, don't you know."—New York World.

After all, it is the condition of trade that regulates the fashions. Nearly all kinds of garments are worn longer in dull times than in prosperous ones.—Boston Courier.

The fashionable dog in London this season is to be something big and ugly. Perhaps the bulldog can catch on. If he does he will hold his grip.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Sherman's idea of the tariff legislation that is coming is that the ears of the Democrats aren't half as large as the latter are trying to make believe.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No, my son, that is not Prendergast trying to escape from the police; that is Senator Irby, of South Carolina, making his way out of the Democratic party.—Charleston News and Courier.

Now that it is all over there may be no harm in saying that what surprised Chicago most was to discover that all she had said about the fair was no more than the truth.—Detroit Tribune.

"Now, lady, look beautiful and happy," said a Williams-street photographer to the young woman. "So, that's it. There, I have you. Now you may resume your natural expression."—Buffalo Courier.

A merciful custom demands that a man sit at one end of the table and his wife away off at the other, so that she can't pinch him or step on his foot every time he says something before company that he shouldn't.—Atchison Globe.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

What It Has Done and Will Do for Women Who Can Afford It.

Albany Argus.

In 1889 the first meeting was held in the Madison Avenue Reform Church. The leaders devoted themselves to bringing about a few changes in the ordinary dress of their kind. The corset was attacked severely and discarded by many. One of the lecturers brought here by the society in its campaign of education took up the cause of the divided skirts instead of the heavy and impeding underskirt commonly worn, and a large percentage of the ladies of the club and some outsiders wear the divided bloomer garment. After the dress reform movement was well under way the question of physical culture was taken up. The association never mixed in too much of the psycho side of physical culture. They were content to regulate and develop their physique in that way, but when it came to their mind and soul they desired other instructors.

The society, therefore, has not meddled with souls particularly, their time being devoted to striving to reach the Venus proportions pointed out as their Mecca. These proportions are about as follows: The height should be about five feet and five or six inches; weight, 130 to 160 pounds; waist, twenty-seven to thirty inches;; bust, thirty-seven to forty inches; hips, forty to forty-three inches; neck, twice as much as the wrist, the waist twice as much as the neck, the calf of the leg four inches more than the arm just below the shoulder, and the foot three inches more in length than the hand.

The "walking beam" exercise was among the first. It is stated with both feet firm on the floor in the correct position, only with arms outstretched straight from the shoulder. Then, without stirring the feet and with the arms still rigid, the body is bent at the waist to the right as far as possible, and then back to the upright position again and over to the left.

This calls into play the muscles of the waist and sides, weakened from long confinement in corsets, and was given early to strengthen the waists of the ladies who had been persuaded to cast aside their corsets, and teaches the muscles to properly support the upper portion of the body unassisted.

They were taught, also, how to stand properly and to walk and sit gracefully as well as correctly. The pose calls for the head to be erect, the hips thrown a little backward, the chest forward, the shoulder blades nearly touching, and the weight of the body thrown well forward on the balls of the feet. In such a pose near the wall of a room the back of the head and the hips would touch, but not the shoulders.

The correct walk is said by the teacher to be the hardest to learn. It calls for leg movements from the hip, not the knee, and equality in the length of the steps. The weight is still on the ball of the foot first, and then along the rest of the sole. The exercises include the proper method of wiggling the third joint of the fingers and toes, the proper motions of the foot, the ankle, knee, hip, shoulders, neck, elbows, wrist. In fact, every joint and muscle in the body must be developed and cultured.

Then there is the devitalizing exercise. Beginning with the joints of the fingers, and running through the whole frame, vitality and will power is withdrawn until the body almost collapses as if in a faint. Thus alone is proper rest obtainable in physical culture.

The whole idea is this: The body is the instrument of the soul, and there cannot be proper expression in thought and feeling unless the body is taught to obey the dictates of the mind. Any emotion of the soul or mind calls forth movement and expression not alone in the face and eyes, but in the arms, legs and whole body. And of course there is a reflex action from the body to the soul and mind. Physical culture has ripened and developed the forms of those who could afford the lessons.

THE NOMINATION OF LINCOLN.

An Eyewitness Describes the Scene in the Chicago Wigwam.

Isaac H. Bromley, in Scribner.

The experienced press correspondents and reporters on the stage had from the beginning of this ballot confined themselves to the tally of a single column, the totals of which they had in hand as the call went on. The last call—the District of Columbia—had hardly been answered, when from half a dozen seats came the report, "Lincoln, 231½; he lacks a vote and a half." Ohio had still a reserve of 15 votes that had been given to Chase, and Missouri 18 that had gone for Bates. In an instant there was a scramble to get in on the winner. The stuttering Cartter was ahead. As soon as he could be heard he changed 4 votes from Chase to Lincoln. Everybody was on his feet, and everybody apparently shrieking a change of votes, none of which, except Ohio's, was ever recorded. Everybody? No, not everybody. In the New York seats everybody sat dumb. Michigan made no stir, and only a part of the Massachusetts delegation contributed to the din—oases of silence in a Sahara of sound.

I thought I had heard noise and seen wild excitement before, but this was the grand climacteric. On the platform near me Henry S. Lane was executing a war dance, with some other dignified delegate as partner; the Indiana men generally were smashing hats and hugging each other; the Illinois men did everything except stand on their heads; hands were flying wildly in the air, everybody's mouth was open and bedlam seemed loose. The din of it was terrific. Seen from the stage it seemed to be twenty thousand mouths in full blast, as if that startling figure of La Guerre on the Arc de Triomphe had been kindled into life, and, repeated twenty thousand-fold, poured out upon this arena. I have seen conventions carried off their feet before and since, but never anything like that. I was so overcome with the spectacle that the contagion of it took no hold. I could not shout, I simply caught my breath and stared at it. It seemed as if it never would stop.

Lobengula As He Is.

Review of Reviews.

Word pictures, however, enable us to form a tolerably clear conception of Lobengula. He is now an enormously fat old man of sixty years of age. His height is not more than five feet eleven inches, but owing to his excessive stoutness he seems to be shorter than he is in reality. The descriptions of him recall a passage in Judges, which describes how Eglon, the King of Moab, a very fat man, met his death by the dagger of Ehud. When Lobengula sits upon his biscuit box receiving his visitors he rests his hands upon his thighs, which are almost covered by the protuberant paunch. Notwithstanding his corpulence, he is, according to all observers, not an undignified monarch. He used to wear breeches and a dirty coat, but he has long since reverted to the more picturesque costume of his own people. When in full dress he wears a broad-brimmed black felt hat, with a bunch of monkey skins round his waist and a sword by his side. Sometimes he variegates this by twisting some blue calico round his shoulders. When he danced—which was in his younger days, for he is now too fat and gouty for that exercise—he was dressed in monkey skins and black ostrich feathers.

The Fatal Name of Booth.

New York Tribune.

There is one country in Europe at any rate where the Salvation Army has until now been unable to secure a foothold, namely, Russia, and so anxious are the Muscovite authorities to keep it out that they object even to any one bearing the name of Booth entering the dominions of the Czar. An illustration thereof is furnished by the letter which a well-known English timber merchant has addressed to the London Times. It seems that on reaching the Russian frontier at Eydtkuhnen he was informed that, notwithstanding the passport with which he had been furnished by the English Foreign Office, duly vised by the Russian embassador in London, he could not be allowed to enter the land of the Czar, instructions to that effect having been received from St. Petersburg. He thereupon proceeded to the other frontier towns, but still the same impassable barrier blocked his path. It was only on his return that the reason for this attitude on the part of the Russian authorities was explained. It seems that the name of the merchant was Booth, and it had been assumed that he was either a relative or a disciple of the "General."

A Clever Retort.

New York Tribune.

A young globe trotter bearing an illustrious French name was holding forth during a dinner in the Faubourg St. Germain at Paris about the loveliness of the island of Tahiti, and describing in glowing colors the marvelous beauty of the women of that French dependency. With the object of learning whether the young traveler had restricted his observations to the fair sex, as one might have been tempted to believe from the tenor of his remarks, one of the Barons Rothschilds who was present ventured to inquire if he had remarked anything else worthy of note in connection with the island. Resenting the Baron's inquiry, he replied, "Yes, what struck me much was that there were no Jews and no pigs to be seen there." "Is that so?" exclaimed the Baron, in no wise disconcerted. "Then let you and me go there together, we shall make our fortune."

Situation in Ohio.

Philadelphia Press.

There is no little uncertainty in Ohio at the present time. It is whether McKinley's majority will be 50,000 or 75,000.